

Begin

Reel #492
Schuller, Aranka

ROTH, Imrene, dr.; SCHULLER, Aranka, dr.

Changes in serum proteins in stilbamidine therapy of plasmacytoma.
Orv. hetil. 98 no.9:207-209 3 Mar 57.

1. A. Koranyi Sandor es Frigyes Kozkorhaz (igazgato: Petho, Imre, dr.)
Kozponti Laboratoriumnak (foorvos: Oressy, Magda, dr.) es
Belosztalyanak (foorvos: Szemzo, Gyorgy, dr.) kozlomenye.
(MYELOMA, PLASMA CELL, ther.
stilbamidine, eff. on blood proteins (Hun))
(STILBENES, ther. use
stilbamidine in plasma cell myeloma, eff. on blood
proteins (Hun))

LUNGU, Al.; TACHE, Alina; BERLESCU, Elena; CRISTOVEANU, Ana; NICOLAU, Gratiela; SCHULLER, A.

Hormonal changes during physiotherapy of patients with excess weight. Studii cercet. endocr. 16 no 2:175-180 '65.

SCHULER, Dezső
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Hungary

Academic Degrees: Dr

Affiliation: Second Pediatric Clinic of Budapest Medical University
(Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II.sz. Gyermekklinika).
Director: Géza PETÉNYI, Dr, Professor

Source: Budapest, Gyermekgyógyászat, Vol 12, No 10, Oct. 61, pp 289-294
Data: "Determination of Glycolysis of Lymphocytes and Leucocytes with
Segmented Nuclei in Infants and Children."

Authors:

✓ SCHULER, Dezső
✓ KISS, Sándor
✓ SIEGLER, János

GPO 981643

HUNGARY/Cultivated Plants - Grains.

Abs Jour : Ref Star - Biol., No 10, 1953, 44060

Author : Schuller, Ferenc

Inst : -

Title : Results of Experiments on Developing Corn Varieties.

Orig Pub : Magyar mezogazd., 1951, 12, No 8, 7-8.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 37 -

BANHEGYI, Gato; SCHULLER, Frigyesene

Questions of hierarchically arranged automatic systems.
Meres automat 12 No.4/51125-128 '64.

1. Electric Automation Institute.

SCHUELER, J.

Overhead telephone lines made of tempered aluminum and putting them up.

P. 497. (KOHASZATI LAPOK.) (Budapest, Hungary) Vol. 12, No. 11/12, Nov./Dec. 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (MEAI) LC. Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

SCHULLER, Jeno

Overhead telephone lines made of alloyed aluminum and their
assemblage. Koh lap 12 no. 11/12 497-507 N-D '57'.

SCHULLER, Laszlo, dr.; BIREK, Laszlo, dr.

Lymphogranulomatosis of the heart. Orv.hetil. 102 no.7:323-324
12 F '61.

1. Marosvasarhelyi Kóronctani Tanszék, Prosectura es I. sz.
Belgyógyászati Klinika, Roman Népköztársaság.
(HEART neopl)
(HODKIN'S DISEASE case reports)

ROMA, L. dr; SCHULLER, L. dr.; POP-TUKA, P. dr.; LAKATOS, E. chim.

Two cases of hemochromatosis with predominantly cardiac symptomatology. Med. intern. (Bucur.) 10 no.5: 629-632 My'64

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica medicala Nr.1 si Prosectura Spitalului Clinic, Tg.Mures.

COUNTRY : Hungary
CATEGORY :

ABST. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No.

AUTHOR : Zemplen, G., Farkas, L., and Schuller, N.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Soja hispida Flavonoids. II. A New Synthesis of Genistein

ORIG. PUB. : Magyar Kem Folyoirat, 65, No 5, 189-192 (1959)

ABSTRACT : The authors report the synthesis of genistein (5,7,4'-trihydroxyisoflavone) (I), the aglycone of the glucoside of S. Hispida L. Starting from the dimethyl ester of fluoroglycine and p-methoxybenzylcyanide, the authors have prepared 2-hydroxy-4,6-dimethoxyphenyl-(4'-methoxybenzyl)-ketone, which on ring closure gives 5,7,4'-trimethoxyisoflavone (II). Under the action of HBr in glacial CH₃COOH, II is converted to I, mp 296°. Other substances were synthesized by a similar procedure

CARD: 1/3

197

COUNTRY : Hungary
CATEGORY :

ABST. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No.

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : (the substance and mp in °C are given): 2-methyl-5,7-dimethoxyisoflavone, 139; 2-methyl-5,7-dihydroxyisoflavone, 228; 5,7-dimethoxyisoflavone, 112; 5,7-diacetoxisoflavone, 177; 5,7-dihydroxyisoflavone, 205; 2-hydroxy-4,6-dimethoxyphenyl-(4'-methoxybenzyl)-ketone, 89; 2,6-dimethoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl-(4'-methoxybenzyl)-ketone, 73; 2,6-dimethoxy-4-acetophenoxy-(4'-methoxybenzyl)-ketone, 137; 2,6-dimethoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl-(4'-methoxybenzyl)-ketone, 73; 2-methyl-5,7,4'-trimethoxyiso-

CARD: 2/3

ABSTRACT : flavone, 181; 5,7,4'-trimethoxyisoflavone, 160; 5,7,4'-triacetoxisoflavone (5,7,4'-triacetylgenistein), 202; 5,7,4'-tribenzylhydroxyisoflavone, 244. For Communication I see RZKhim, 1960, No 2, 519. V. Fyurst

ZEMPLÉN, Geza [deceased]; FARKAS, Lorand; SCHULLER, Nora

Flavonoids of Sojahispida. Pt. 2. Magyar folyoir 65
no. 5:189-192 My '59.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Szerves Kémiai Tanszeke.

SCHULLER, Richard, prof. (Sibiu)

Activity of the Young Naturalist Circle of Secondary School
Nr.4, Sibiu. Natura Geografica#12 no. 6:134 N-D '60.

CILIEVICI, Elena, prof. (Sibiu); KLEMM, Werner, prof. (Sibiu); SCHILLER,
Richard, prof. (Sibiu)

Aspects of training and educating pupils in protecting the
monuments of nature, Natura Biologie 17 no.1:67-69. Ja-F '69.

KAPITOLA, J.; BLEHA, O.; SCHULLEROVA, M.; DIENSTBIER, Z.

15-minute registration of the accumulation of I-131 by the thyroid gland in the diagnosis of thyrotoxicosis. Cas.lek.cesk 101 no.2:12-15 5 Ja '62.

1. III interni klinika KU v Praze, prednosta akademik J. Charvat.
Biofyzikalni ustav KU v Praze, prednosta doc. dr. Z. Dienstbier.

(HYPERTHYROIDISM diag) (IODINE radioactive)

KAPITOLA, J.; BLEHA, O.; SCHULLEROVA, M.; Technicka spoluprace BIAHOVCOVA, A.;
HLAVATA, E.

Concentration of I-131 in normal and abnormal thyroid glands.
Sborn. lek. 67 no.10:308-312 O '65.

1. Laborator pro endokrinologii a metabolismus, III. interni
klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi University Karlovy v
Praze (prednosta akademik J. Charvat).

KAPITOLA, J.; SCHÜLLEROVA, M.

Secondary influences on the accumulation of radioactive iodine in the thyroid gland. Cas. lek. Cesk. 105 no.2: Lek. ved. zahr. 1: 1-6 14 Ja '66.

1. Laborator pro endokrinologii a metabolismus III. interni kliniky fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi Karlovy University v Praze (prednosta akademik J. Charvat).

BLEHA, O.; SCHULLEROVA, M.

The diagnosis of hypothyroidism using I-131 and TSH-tests.
Cas. lek. Cesk. 105 no.2:52-53 14 Ja '66.

1. Laborator pro endokrinologii a metabolismus, III. interni
klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi Karlovy University,
Praha (reditel akademik J. Charvat).

BLEHA, O.; SCHULLEROVA, M.

Accumulation of I-132 in the thyroid gland after intravenous
administration of the isotope. Cas. lek. cesk. 104 no.18:493-495
7 My '65

1. III. interni klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi Karlovy
University v Praze (prednosta akademik J. Charvat).

PIVRNEC, Jan, dr.; SCHULMANN, Jan, dr.

Outlook for two-wheel motor vehicles. Automobil 7 no.2:33-35 F '63.

1. Zavody 9. kvetna, Jawa.

SCHULMANN, JIRI

Chemicke rozborý vod pro cvicení v technologii vody. Jiri Schulmann a Vaclav Solin. Praha, Statni pedagogické nakl., 1953. 88 p. (Učební texty vysokých škol) /Chemical analysis of water for use in exercises in water technology. bibl., diagrs./

East European Vol. 3, No. 3
SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions / Library of Congress, March 195⁴, Uncl.

SCHULMANN, J.

" Solution of the Problem of Waste Waters by Over-All Utilization of Raw Materials in Production," p. 193.

" Utilization of Celluloid Waste," p. 195.

" Calcium Carbonate Sediments, " 195.

(Chemicky Prumysl, Vol.3, No.5, May 1953, Praha.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Vol.2, No.9
Library of Congress, September 1953, Uncl.

SCHULMANN, J.
LANDA, S.

Cyanides found in water formed during carbonization and gasification of coal and washing of blast furnace gas. (To be contd.) p. 14.
(PALIVA., Vol. 33, no. 1, Jan 1953, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, Vol. 2 #8, Library of Congress,
August 1953, Uncl.

SCHULMANN, J.

LANDA, S., SCHULMANN, J.

"Cyanides Found in Waters Formed during Carbonization and Gasification of Coal
and during Washing of Blast Furnace Gas," p. 27.
(Paliva, Vol.33, No.2, Feb. 1953, Praha.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol.2, No.9, Library of Congress, September
1953, Uncl.

SCHULMANN, J.

"Chemists Criticize", P. 5, (TECHNICKE NOVINY, Vol. 2, No. 8, Apr. 1954,
Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12,
Dec. 1954, Uncl.

SCHULMANN, J.

Utilization of waste products in the chemical industry. p. 227.
Statute of Scientific Research Institute of Technological Management
of the Machinery Industry. p. 231.
ZA SOCIALISTICKOU VEDU A TECHNIKU, Prague, Vol. 4, no. 5, May. 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 6,
June 1956, Uncl.

SCHULMANN, JIRI

Czechoslovakia/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application --
Sulfuric acid, sulfur, and its compounds, I-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 5006

Author: Schulmann, Jiri

Institution: None

Title: Recovery of Sulfur from Waste by the Fermentation Method

Original

Publication: Chem. prumysl, 1954, 4, No 10, 383-386

Abstract: For the recovery of elemental S from waste of chemical enterprises (yeast-, cellulose manufacturing, etc), particularly from waste water containing sulfates, it is recommended to subject it to fermentation, under anaerobic conditions, by the action of reducing sulfur bacteria. The reaction takes place in the following manner: C source + sulfate $\rightarrow$ acetate + CO_2 + S^{2-} . The process should be carried out continuously.

Card 1/1

KAUREK, Robert (Veszprem); GONDOS, Gyorgy(Veszprem); SCHULTHEISS, Zoltan
(Veszprem)

Investigation of the oxidation properties of coal from the Ajka-Jokai
mine. Kem tud kozl MTA 16 no.1:116 '61.

1. Nehezvegypari Kutato Intezet, Veszprem(for Kaurek), 2.Kozepdumantuli
Szenbanyaszati Troszt, Veszprem(for Gondos). 3.Veszpremi Vegyipari
Egyetem(for Schultheiss).

(Hungary—Coal) (Oxidation)

UNGHVARY, L.; SCHULTHEISZ, E. FARKAS, F.

Procedure for the determination of hemoglobin. Orv. hetil. 93 no.
17:512-513 27 Apr 1952. (GIML 23:3)

1. Doctors except for Farkas. 2. Fehervari-at Metropolitan Con-
sultation Clinic (Director -- Dr. Robert Kiralyhegyi).

SCHULTHEISZ, Emil, dr.; SCHULTHEISZ, Frigyes, dr.

Data on the clinical picture of Werner's syndrome.. Orv. hetil.
98 no.5-6:119-121 10 Feb 57.

1. A Fovarosi Tanacs Fehervari uti Szakorvosi Rendelointezete
(Igazgato: Kiralyhegyi, Robert, dr.) es a Turkevei Tanacs
Kozponti Rendelojenek (foorvos: Berentey, Erno, dr.) kozlemenye.

(PROGERIA

Werner's synd., symptomatol. (Hun))

(CATARACT

same)

SIMON, Laszlo, dr.; SCHULTHEISZ, Emil, dr.

The importance of tardy filling of the gallbladder. *Magy radiol.*
13 no.1:32-35 Ja '61.

1. A Fovarosí Koranyi Sandor és Frigyes Kózkórház Röntgen és
I. Belgyógyászati osztályának közleménye.
(CHOLECYSTOGRAPHY)

SCHULTHEISZ, E.

Cornelius Agrippa. Orv.hetil. 102 no.36:1710-1712 3 5 '61.

(HISTORY OF MEDICINE) (BIOGRAPHIES)

SCHULTHEISZ, E.

Christoph Wilhelm Hufeland, physician and teacher of the people.
Crv. hetil. 103 no.35:1661-1664 2 S '62.

1. Szerkeszti as Orszagos Orvostudomanyi Konyvtar igazgatoja.
(BIOGRAPHIES) (HISTORY OF MEDICINE XIX CENT)

SCHULTHEISZ, E.

Leonhard Fuchs. Orv. hetil. 104 no.8:367-369 24 F '63.
(BIOGRAPHIES) (HISTORY OF MEDICINE, XVI CENT)

SCHULTHEINSZ, E.

History of coronary disease. Orv.hetil. 105 no.4:179-181 26 J
'64.

SCHULTHEISZ, E.

Georg Ernst Stahl. Orv.Hetil.105 no.10:942-943 Ny 17 '64.

SCHULTHEISZ, E.

Wenceslaus Trnka. Orv. hetil. 105 no.48:2293-2294 29 N '64.

SCHULTHEISZ, Emil, dr.; TARDY, Lajos, dr.

Water conduits, street sweeping, canalization, baths, flats
in medieval cities; hygiene 700 years ago. Elet tud 20 no.9:
387-392 5 Mr '65.

SCHULTHEISZ, Emil, dr.: TARDY, Lajos, dr.

Italian physicians in Hungary. Orv. hetil. 106 no.14:650-660
4 Ap '65

SECRET 100, 201, 10.

P. Frank. Grv. betil. 100 no. 22:104-104 30 My'65.

SCHULTHEISZ, E.

Mesmer and mesmerism. Qrv. hetil. 106 no.30:1427-1430 25 J1'65.

SCHULTHEISZ, E.

From Pitaval to Conan Doyle. Crv. hetil. 106 no.42:2003-2005
17 0 '65.

SCHULTHEISZ, Emil, dr.; SCHULTHEISZ, Frigyes, dr.

Data on the clinical picture of Werner's syndrome.. Orv..hetil.
98 no.5-6:119-121 10 Feb 57.

1. A Fovarosí Tanács Fehervári uti Szakorvosi Rendelőintézete
(Igazgató: Királyhegyi, Robert, dr.) és a Turkevei Tanács
Központi Rendelőjének (főorvos: Berentey, Erno, dr.) közleménye.
(PROGERIA

Werner's synd., symptomatol. (Hun))
(CATARACT
same)

SCHULTZEISZ, GY.; KOHLER, I.

Embossing rolls used for hot rolling of aluminum and aluminum alloys and practical pass schedules. (To be contd.) p.483

KOHASZATI LAPOK. (Magyar Banyaszati es Kohaszati Egyesulet)
Budapest, Hungary
Vol. 13, no.10/11, Oct./Nov. 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC., Vol. 8, no.7, July 1959
Uncl.

SCHULTHEISZ, GY.; KOHLER, I.

Embossing rolls used for hot rolling of aluminum and aluminum alloys and practical pass schedules. p.555

KOHASZATI LAPOK. (Magyar Banyaszati es Kohaszati Egyesulet)
Budapest, Hungary
Vol. 13, no. 12, Dec. 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEA) IC., Vol. 8, no.7, July 1959
Uncl.

KOHLER, Imre, okleveles kohomernok; SCHULKEISZ, Gyula, okleveles kohomernok

Formation of convex rolls used for hot-rolling of aluminum
and aluminum alloys and the practical pass schedules. Koh
lap 91 no.12:555-558 D '58.

H/014/60/000/010/001/004
E190/E580

AUTHORS: K hler, Imre, Dipl.met.eng., Schultheisz, Gyula, Dipl.
met. eng. and Gyenes, L szl , Dipl.chemist

TITLE: Roll Lubrication in the Hot Rolling of Aluminium and
the Testing of Lubricants

PERIODICAL: Koh szati lapok, 1960, No.10, pp.433-439

TEXT: Lubricants used in the hot rolling of aluminium and its alloys have to satisfy a number of often contradictory requirements. The present paper describes experiments carried out on a two-high production rolling mill with the aim of developing a suitable lubricant. The smear of mineral oils used originally could not prevent the build-up of a heavy roll coating and the necessity of intermittent water cooling led to crazing of the roll surface. These difficulties have been overcome with emulsions. A good emulsion is stable (particle size 1-5 μ), lubricates well without staining, prevents corrosion, wets the roll surface, it has a long life, can be filtered and is suitable for the lubrication of roll neck bearings, besides being non-toxic and cheap. Spindle-oil and cutting-fluid type emulsions were considered to satisfy these requirements best and were the subject of extended tests. A
Card 1/3

Roll Lubrication in the Hot ...

H/014/60/000/010/001/004
E190/E580

concentrate consisting of 85% spindle oil, 10% oleic acid and 5% triethanolamine as emulsifier was used in a 1-3% concentration. The emulsion was difficult to prepare and it was unstable; its wetting and lubricating properties were poor for several days but improved in use. However, its life was short and staining was heavy. From staining tests carried out in Erichsen domes by evaporating the emulsion at 350°C it was concluded that oleates are the most likely cause of staining. Roll coating was rather heavy and unstable. Attempts at improving wetting by increasing the triethanolamine concentration resulted in loss of emulsion stability. Emulsions made of 0.5-1% cutting fluid and 0.1% sulphonated fatty alcohol as a wetting agent gave satisfactory results when used at 50-55°C and led to increased production. For a routine check of concentration, 11 ml of emulsion was added in a butyrometer tube on top of 10 ml H_2SO_4 , followed by 1 ml amyl-alcohol. After heating at 65°C for 5 min, the mixture was centrifuged at 1000 r.p.m. for 5 min and the amount of separated oil read. The sulphonated fatty alcohol was actually in the form of the Na salt and its concentration was determined iodometrically

Card 2/3

Roll Lubrication in the Hot ...

H/014/60/000/010/001/004
E190/E580

after breaking the sulphonate with HCl. There are 6 figures,
2 tables and 4 references: 1 Hungarian and 3 non-Hungarian.

Card 3/3

GONDOS, Gyorgy; SCHULTHEISZ, Zoltan

Data on the Upper Cretaceous coal basin of Ajka. Pt.1. Veszprem
vegyp egy kozl 3 no.1/4:99-132 '59

1. Veszpremi Vegyipari Egyetem Asvanyolaj- es Szentechnologia
Tanszek.

PECHY, Laszlo; SCHULTHEISZ, Zoltan; KORCSOG, Andras

Preparation and analysis of aluminum-lined insulating plates.
Veszprem vegyip egy kozl 3 no.1/4:133-144 '59

1. Veszpremi Vagyipari Egyetem Asvanyolaj- es Szenteschnologia
Tanszek.

KORCSOG, Andras; SCHULTHEISZ, Zoltan

Preparation and investigation of aluminum-lined insulating plates. Veszprem vegyip egy kozl 4 no.4:345 '60

1. Veszprem Vegyipari Egyetem Asvanyolaj- es Szentechnologia Tanszek.

WEISZ, P.; GLAZ, E.; VASENSZKY, S.; SCHULTZ, A.; SZENDI, J.

The effect of high transection of the spinal cord on the function of adrenal cortex; a new ACTH titration method. Orv. hetil, 94 no. 44: 1248-1251 2 Nov 1952. (CIMI 24:1)

1. Doctor for Glaz and Vasenszky. 2. Pathophysiology Institute, Budapest Medical University and Third Internal Clinic, Budapest Medical University.

VEGHELYI, Peter; EISERT, Arpad; KEMENY, Tiber; LUDVAN, Sandor;
SCHULTZ, Andras

Hypothermia and hibernation. II. Technic of hibernation. Orv
hetil 95 no.14:380-384 Ap '54. (SAL 3:8)

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Gyermekklinika
(igazgató: Gegesi Kiss Pál dr. egyet. tanár), Korelettani Intézetének
(igazgató: Sós József dr. egyet. tanár) és Pécsi Orvostudományi
Egyetem II. sz. Székeséti Klinikájának (igazgató : Kudász József
dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.

(HIBERNATION, artif.

*in surg., technic)

SHULTS, Frantisek [Schultz, F.], doktor (g. Praga)

New Czechoslovak railroad equipment at the International Fair in
Brno. Zhel.dor.transp. 42 no.12:85-87 D '60. (MIRA 18:12)
(Czechoslovakia--Railroads--Equipment and supplies)
(Brno--Exhibitions)

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Applications - Drugs, Vitamins, Antibiotics.

H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 11, 1958, 37238

Author : Pastia, A., Schultz, R.

Inst : -

Title : Mixing Apparatus Used in Preparation of Some Pharma-
ceuticals.

Orig Pub : Farmacia (Romin.), 1957, 5, No 2, 146-150

Abstract : An apparatus built by authors is described.
With its help may be prepared pharmaceuticals requi-
ring careful mixing and a uniform distribution of in-
gredients. The apparatus may be used in conditions
far exceeding those possible with manual agitation.

Card 1/1

SLADKI, Edward; WIERZBOWSKA, Alina; SCHULTZE, Herman E.

A case of dyspragia cryoglobulinaemica abdominalis intermittens
in the course of the so-called spontaneous cryoglobulinemia. Polskie
arch. med. wewn. 29 no.9:1271-1280 1959.

1. Z I Kliniki Chor. Wewn. A.M. L. Kierownik: prof. dr nauk med.
J. W. Grott Z Pracowni Klin. Sap. Kl. Nr 1 A. M.L. Kierownik:
dr. A. Wierzbowska Z Zakladow Boehringer-Mahrburg Lahn, N. R. F.
Kierownik naukowy prof. dr med. H. E. Schultze.
(SERUM GLOBULIN)

SCHULTZE, H., prof. dr. inz. (Dresden); ZAJIC, V., inz.

Remarks on the review of the book "Technology of alternating current high-voltage circuit breaker." *El tech obzor* 53 no.4:224-226 Ap '64.

SCHULTZE-DEWITZ, Gunter

Comparative investigation of the decay resistance of trees grown within their natural distribution area and of those grown outside of the area. Drevarsky vyskum no.4:293-305 '62.

1. Institut fur physikalische Holztechnologie Eberswalde.

WEISZ, P.; GLAZ, E.; KERTAI, P.; VASENSZKY, S.; SCHULZ, A.; SZENDI, J.

Reflex conditioning in decrease of adrenal vitamin C by adrenalin.
Orv. hetil. 93 no. 14:409-410 6 Apr 1952. (GIML 23:3)

1. Doctor for Weiss, Glaz, and Vasensky; Technical Assistant for
Schuls and Szendi. 2. Institute of Pathophysiology (Director --
Prof. Dr. Jozsef Sos), Budapest Medical University.

COUNTRY : Poland H-28
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 72977
 AUTHOR : Schulz, A.
 INST. : Central Laboratory of Technology of Grain *
 TITLE : The Influence of the Yield of Flour on
 Rising Power of Dough and Quality of Bread
 ORIG. PUB. : Przegl. zboz.-mlynarski, 1959, 3, No 2,
 Biul. inform. centr. lab. technol. przetw. **
 ABSTRACT : Experiments with 3 varieties of flour have
 shown that the darker varieties have a lower capacity for
 gas retention, than the lighter varieties, but exhibit
 higher fermentative activity. The effects of small amounts
 of fat and sugar on quality of bread have also been
 determined.
 CARD: 1/1
 * Processing and Storage.
 ** 1 przechowaln. zboz Warszawie, No 1, 4-6.
 92

SCHULZ, A., ing.

Homogeniser and doser mechanisms for lard. Ind alim anim 11
no. 1:26-28 Ja'63

1. Intraprinderea regionala a industriei carnil "Banat", Timisoara.

SCHULZ, A.

Terminology in electrical engineering. p. 111.

NORMALISACE. Praha. Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1954.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3, March 1956.

CH I, 1.

Necessity and significance of uniform terminology. p. 102. ELEKTROTECHNICKY
OBZOR. (Ministerstvo strojirenstvi a Ministerstvo paliv a energetiky)
Praha. Vol. 43, no. 7, July 1954.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, Vol. 5, no. 9, September 1956

SCHULZ, A.

SCHULZ, A. Revision of regulations of the Czechoslovak Electrotechnic Union
for 1950. p. 86.

Vol. 4, no. 4, Apr. 1955

NORMALISACE

TECHNOLOGY

Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 5, no. 5, May 1956

SCHULZ, A.

New regulations for electric apparatus. p. 9

VYNALEZY A NORMALISACE, OCHRANNE ZNAMKY, CHYBNENE VZORY. Praha, Czechoslovakia,
Vol. 3, No. 6, June 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. VOL. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

SCHULZ, A., inz.

"Electrical engineering" by K.Bauer, Vl.List and others. Vol.15.
Reviewed by A.Schulz. EI tech obzor 53 no.11:628-629 N '64.

SCHULZ, F.

On the problem of vaccinating allergic subjects. Bratisl. lek.
listy 43 no.2:102-106 '63.

1. Krajska hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanica v Bratislave,
riaditel' MUDr. F. Schulz.
(ALLERGY) (VACCINATION)

SCHULZ F.

Nase pripomienky k problemu vysetrovania osob na nosicstvo
choroboplodnych zarodkov, cimnych v potravinarskom priemysle.
/Problem of detecting active carriers in food industries/
Sloven ... ar 12:8 Aug 50 p. 422-4.

1. Of the Health Referat of the Regional National Committee in
Bratislava and of the Department for Epidemiology and Laboratory
Research for Infectious Diseases of the State Health Institute.
GLML Vol. 20, No. 2 Feb 1951

SCHULZ, F.

Epidemiologic problems in Slovakia. Zdravot. rev. 25 no.5:125
20 May 50. (CML 19:4)

SCHULZ, F.

Organization of the control of typhoid fever in Greater Bratislava and its environment. Sloven. lekar. 13 no.8:308-320 Aug 1951. (CML 23:2)

SCHULZ, F.;PUCEKOVA, G.;KAUEROVA, V.

Mass survey of infectious hepatitis in the Bratislava region. Lek.
Obzor 2 no.3:137-145 Mar 1953. (CJML 24:5)

SCHULZ, F.; KAUFEROVA, V.

Observations and results of influenza in one county of Slovakia during 1952-54. Bratisl. lek. listy 35 no.6:330-337 1955.

1. Z Krajskej hygienicko-epidemiol. stanice v Bratislave, riaditel MUDr. F. Schulz.

(INFLUENZA, epidemiology,
in Czech.)

ABSTRACT MEDICA Sec 17 Vol. 2/5 Pub. Health May 56

517. SCHULZ F. and KAUEOVÁ V. Krajskej hyg.-epidemiol. Stanice, Bratislava.
Niektoré pozorovania o výskyte chripky v jednom kraji na slovensku v rokoch
1952-1954. Some observations on influenza in a county of
Slovakia in the years 1952-1954 BRATISLAVSKÉ LEKÁRSKÉ LISTY
1955, 35 (II)/6 (330-337) Graphs 3

On the basis of an analysis of influenza epidemics in a county in the year
1952/1953 (type B) and in the year 1954 (type A₁) the necessity is stressed following
the influenza viruses in interepidemic as well as in epidemic periods, a task to be
performed by the county hygienic and epidemiological stations. The analysis of
epidemic curves on the basis of reports shows a considerable delay of the obligat-
ory reporting, when the epidemic is already spreading. Data for the calculation of
morbidity, mortality and lethality gained in that way are not accurate. A proposal
for a specific system of reporting influenza is made.

From authors' summary

SCHULZ, Ferdinand, dr., techn. (Wien)

Research activities and possibilities of the "Chair of hydraulic engines and pumps" of the Vienna Technical College. Muszaki kozl MTA 19 no.1/4:375-390 '61.

1. A Technische Hochschule, Wien tanszekvezeto professzora.

SCHULZ, F.; PUCEKOVA, G.

Hygienic and epidemiological principles in preventing postoperative tetanus. Bratisl. Lek. Listy 42 no.1:44-48 '62.

1. Z Krajskej hygienicko-epidemiologickej stanice v Bratislave,
riaditel' MUDr. F. Schulz.

(TETANUS prev & control)

(SURGERY OPERATIVE compl)

SCHULZ, F.

"Progress in Our Power Industry", P. 5, (TECHNICKE NOVINY, Vol. 1,
No. 17/18, Dec. 1953, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12,
Dec. 1954, Uncl.

3090. The effect of the load factor on the cost of generation in condensing power stations. F. SCHULZ AND J. LANGE. *Energetika [Prague]* 4, No. 1, 1953 (1954) In Czech.

Description of a graphic method to determine the relationship between the load factor and the cost of generation of standard 25 MW and 50 MW boiler-turbine-generator units operating at 96 atm, 500°C. It is found that the increase of the load factor from 60 to 80% reduces the generating costs per kWh on the two units by 16.8 and 15% respectively, assuming normal operating conditions.

H. MOREL

SCHULZ, F.

621311.22

✓ 4877. The economic assessment of alternatives when selecting sites for condensing power stations. F. SCHULZ AND J. LANGE. *Energetika [Prague]* 4, No. 4, 103-73 (1954) In Czech.

Detailed description of a method of comparing the merits of alternative power station sites, in particular as regards siting at the pit-head or on a natural supply of cooling water. The most important factor apart from the cost of coal transport is found to be the accepted period of depreciation. RE. MURKIN.

SCHULZ, F.; LANGS, J.

Contribution to the method of determination of construction cost of condensation-power plants within the framework of the investment plans. p. 426

ENER ETIKA. (Ministerstvo energetiky a Ceskoslovenska vedecka technicka spolecnost pro energetiku pri Ceskoslovenske akademii ved) Praha, Czechoslovakia
Vol.4, no.10, Oct. 1955

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol.6, no.11, Nov. 1959, Uncl.

SCHULE, F.; PAVLICEK, Z.

Ten years of nationalized electric power industry in Czechoslovakia.
p.177. ENERGETIKA. (Ministerstvo paliv a energetiky. Hlavní
správa elektráren) Praha. Vol. 5, no. 5, May 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress,
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

SCHULZ, F.

Economic aspect of the peaceful utilization of atomic energy. p.380

ENERGETIKA. (Ministerstvo energetiky a Ceskoslovenska vedecka technicka spolecnost pro energetiku pri Ceskoslovenske adaeonii ved) Praha, Czechoslovakia.
Fol.5, no.10, Oct.1955

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol.8, No.11
Nov.1959
Uncl.

SCHULZ, F.

Some economic aspects and management problems of the electric-power industry, p. 293

TECHNICKA PRACA. Czechoslovakia, Vol 7, No. 7, July 1955

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC., vol, 8. No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

SCHULZ, Ferdinand, prof., inz.

Education of general power engineering specialists. Energetika
Cz 11 no.3:134 Mr '61.

SCHULZ, Ferdinand, prof, inz.; HORICKY, Karel, inz.

Use of structural models in quantitative analysis and planning
the development of power systems. Energetika Cz 12 no.8:393-
397 Ag '62.

1. Elektrotechnická fakulta, České vysoké učení technické,
Praha.

SCHNEZ, P., Prof. Ing.

The 300 M² turbosets made by the ASG Factory. SI tech obser
53 no.7:393-395 JL'64

SCHULZ, F., prof. inz.

Use of gas turbines in the British electric system. El tech obzor
53 no.9:497-498 S '64

SCHULZ, F., prof. ins.

The La Rance tidal power plant. El tish obzor 54 no.1:30 Is
165.

American Power Conference. Ibid.:37-38

SCHULZ, G.

Determination of the self-purification capacity of heavily polluted streams. p. 447.

Vol. 5, no. 12, Dec. 1955
VOJNY HOSFODARSTVI
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5 No. 4 April 1956

SCHULZ, Jaroslav, inz.

Defects of older type steam boilers caused by damaged setting. Energetika Cz 14 no.1:18-19 Ja'64.

1. Ustav technickeho dozoru, Plzen.

CA SCHULZ, K.

Coagulation of silver halides by electrolytes and the
Wolfgang Ostwald theory of the activity coefficient. B.

Težek, B. Matijević, and K. Schulz (Univ., Zagreb).

J. Polym. Sci. A-1, 20, 1-15 (1968) (English summary). - Review

of the exptl. basis of the activity-coeff. concept, including the equation $f_{\pm} \approx \text{const.}$ (Wo. Ostwald), indicated that this equation is approx. and holds best for concns., C_{sol} , greater than 10^{-2} N, and for the univalent coagulating cations. Choice of the concn. range 10^{-2} to 10^{-3} N, and production of the colloid in the nascent state avoided the disadvantages of working with high concns. of the sol, namely: (1) the dialysis procedure, hence the "denaturation" of the colloidal particle; (2) the adverse effect of ion adsorption on the colloid, hence the primary cause of deviation of $f_{\pm}$ from constancy in the range of high C_{sol} , which was already evident from Ostwald's expts. (*C.I.I.* 31, 83147). For Ag halides at low C_{sol} , $f_{\pm}$ varies for a given stabilizing ion with the concn. (C_{st}) and with the valence of the coagulating cation, z . The chem. nature of the stabilizing ion is another factor significantly

affecting the linearity of $f_{\pm}$ as a function of C_{sol} , z being next in importance. For AgI, the deviation is least when $z = 1$ (K^+). The activity coeff. rises nearly proportionally with z , as shown by the expts. with Ba^{++} and La^{+++} ions. For AgBr $f_{\pm}$ rises with z , but no proportionality is observed. (Intersection of the $f_{\pm}$ - C_{sol} curves obtained with K^+ and Ba^{++} , and an unexpectedly abrupt rise for La^{+++}). For AgCl there is no parallelism between $f_{\pm}$ and z , the rise following a distorted order: Ba^{++} , La^{+++} , K^+ . The relative constancy of $f_{\pm}$ at C_{sol} values higher than 10^{-2} is due to a slight effect of adsorption, namely, the dominant cation is adsorbed on the colloidal particle making the ratio m_1/C_{sol} nearly negligible (where m_1 is the molar concn. of the coagulating salt). This effect is the more pronounced, the higher the valence, z , of the dominating cation. The rise of $f_{\pm}$ at low C_{sol} values is in part due to a considerable increase of the ratio m_1/C_{sol} in the region below 10^{-2} N. The concn. of the stabilizing ion was found almost without effect on $f_{\pm}$ when kept below 10^{-2} N. The "structure" of the cross-section of the boundary layer sol/coagulum is also an important factor, detg. for $f_{\pm}$ the extent of its deviation from linearity. This additive property varies with the conditions of expt.: (1) Direction and extent of displacement of the dissociation-association equilibrium in the liquid phase. Both these factors can be evaluated approx. from the value of Δ° , which is the crit. distance

between the coagulating and the stabilizing ion, as well as from d_{max} , which is the diam. of the double-layer atm. It was shown previously that d_{max} is a function of k' and charge on the colloidal particles, such as the d. of the elec. (C.I. 37, 15519; 42, 7802c). (2) The statistical distribution of elec. charges in the boundary layer, which is a function of ϵ and of the concn. gradient of the stabilizing ion, as well as of the other ions present in the sol. (3) The nature and configuration of all component ions in the liquid phase. The detn. of the crit. concn. of the sol., C_{crit} , was done with high accuracy by measuring the changes with time in the intensity of the Tyndall cone (Težek, C.I. 30, 2170). The expts. were performed on a series of aq. AgNO_3 solns. (4×10^{-3} , 2×10^{-3} , 1×10^{-3} , and $1 \times 10^{-4} N$). For each concn. of AgNO_3 , the concn. of the stabilizing ion was varied gradually from that equiv. to the Ag^+ ion to the $1 \times 10^{-4} N$. The valence, z , of the dominating cation was varied from 1 to 3 by experimenting separately with K^+ , Ba^{++} , and La^{+++} as nitrates. The coagulum was formed by slowly decanting 5 cc. of the AgNO_3 soln. into 5 cc. of the aq. soln. of HCl , HBr , or

KI plus HNO_3 . In each case the desired coagulating salt was introduced beforehand. The mixing was achieved by decanting back and forth repeatedly the prepd. sol. from one test-tube into another for 20-25 sec. The test-tubes with the sol were kept at 20° in a thermostat during the course of the expt. The chamber of the Tyndallometer was also kept there during the readings. The latter were taken after mixing, at intervals of 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, and 60 min. In 3 spectral regions: blue, green, and red. Next, the tyndallograms were plotted, with the readings (converted into nephelometric values) as ordinates and with the logs of the concn. of the stabilizing ion as abscissas. The crit. concn. of the coagulating cation, C_{coag} , was evaluated from the slope of the tyndallographic curves corresponding to the 10-min. interval. This was done by extrapolating to zero turbidity, which approximated best the value obtainable by direct analysis. The f_z value was calcd. from above data with the aid of the Vo. Ostwald equation after converting C_{coag} into m values. In these calcs. the concns. of all components were adjusted for the total vol. of the sol (10 cc.). The instrument used for light-intensity measurements was a combination of a nephelometer (Zeiss) and a photometer (Paffich).
C. D. Sapiro

SCHULZ, K

Solubility of silver iodide in aqueous solutions of potassium iodide and sodium iodide. K. Schulz and B. Tetak (Pac. sci., Zagreb, Yugoslavia), *Chem. Abstr.* 23, 200-6 (1951) (English summary).—The soly. of AgI in aq. solns. of KI and NaI was detd. lyndallometrically by measuring the turbidity caused by AgI. The measurements were made with a Zeiss nephelometer and a Pulfrich photometer in intervals of 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, and 60 min., with filters that had a max. transmittancy at 470, 430, and 625 mμ. The concn. interval for AgI was 0.05–0.00005 M, for KI the measurements were done at 20, 40, and 60°, and for NaI at 20°. The NO₃⁻ concn. was kept const. at 0.001N, but the concn. of the salt varied from 0.35 to 0.60N. The results show that the complex ions formed are not stoichiometrically defined, but are assocns. of ions of Ag and I in various proportions; thus formulas from the literature like KAgI₂ or K₂AgI₃ must be considered in error.

Werner Jacobson

SCHULZ, K., TEZAK, B.

Yugoslavia (430)

Science-Periodicals

Solubility of silver iodide in aqueous solution of potassium and sodium iodide, p. 200 ARHIV ZA KEMIJU. (Hrvatsko kemijsko društvo i Sekcija Društva inženjera i tehnicara Hrvatske) Zagreb. /Quarterly of the Croatian chemical society and

East European Accessions List, Library of Congress, Vol 2, No 6; June 1953, Unclassified.

"Card 1 of 2"

SCHULZ, K.

SCHULZ, K.

The precipitation processes as indicators for methoric structures. The effect of mixture of electrolytes of solvents and of colloid substances. Božo Težak, R. Matijević, K. Schulz, J. Kratochvíl, R. Wolf, and B. Černíček (Univ. Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *J. Colloid Sci.* 1954, Suppl. 1, 118-27; *Ch. C.A.* 47, 62104. — The characteristic max. and crit. limits encountered in detg. the aggregation of inorg. salts of low poly. in the presence of electrolytes can be used to obtain an insight into the structures of the methorical (i.e., interboundary) layer between crystal and soln. Examples given are: (1) the antagonistic action of mixts. of $\text{La}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ with KNO_3 , K_2SO_4 , $\text{Mg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, or MgSO_4 in the pptn. of AgBr or AgI sols; (2) the effect of dioxane on the ability of KNO_3 , $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, and $\text{La}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ to coagulate AgBr sols; and (3) the effect of small amts. of AgI on the pptn. of AgBr or AgCl sols.

H. K. Livingston

4

711ET

SCHULZ, K.F.

✓ The luminescence of luminol. VI. Heterogeneous catalyses of the luminol reaction. K. Weber and K. F. Schulz (Inst. med. istraživanja Jugoslav. Akad. Znanosti, Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Arhiv. kem.* 26, 173-81 (1954) (in German); cf. C.A. 47, 11003g. — The reaction of luminol (5-amino-2,3-dihydro-1,4-phthalazinedione) with H_2O_2 as an O donor in alk. solns. without and with addn. of Fe(II) phthalocyanine (I), KCN, aniline, and Cu(II) salicylaethylenediamine (II) was studied by measuring the emitted intensities of luminescence vs. reaction time. With I the max. intensity of luminescence increased 900 times and approx. in the same ratio as the total amt. of light emitted. The duration of luminescence for the emission of about 50% of the total energy was between 2 and 17 min. With KCN and aniline all these effects were considerably inhibited. The mechanism of inhibition of KCN is explained by the possession of the free coordinate linkages of Fe in phthalocyanine by CN^- , whereby the formation of an additive complex between the catalyst and H_2O_2 is prevented. In case of aniline, inhibition occurs since increasing concns. of the inhibitor render more difficult the displacement of loosely held mols. of aniline from Fe atoms of the catalyst mol. Results obtained with II indicate a rather complicated reaction mechanism. In that case the duration of luminescence and the max. brightness of emitted light were dependent on the previous treatment of the catalyst with the individual reaction components. N. Phys. 24

SCHULTZ, K.F.

A comparison of the coagulation phenomena of dialyzed and freshly prepared silver iodide sols. K. F. Schultz and B. Težak (Univ. Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Ann. Chem.* 26, 187-190 (1954) in English. The coagulation values of K, Ba, and La nitrates for dialyzed and freshly prep. AgI sols in the presence of various amts. of stabilizing ion (I^-) were compared. The results of Kruyt and Klompe (C.A. 38, 6188) and Težak, et al. (C.A. 44, 8121g; 46, 1842f) were used and represented as plots of the coagulation values of neutral electrolytes vs. the neg. log values of the excess of KI (pI). The pI values in Kruyt and Klompe's measurements were 3.07, 4.00, and 5.58, and in Težak's results they varied from ~2 to ~4; this shows that in both cases these results were practically equal. The observed differences in coagulation values are due to different criteria used in their solns. (18 hrs. for dialyzed sols and 10 min. in the case of freshly prep. sols). These differences are small because after 10 min. the coagulation rate of AgI sols is rather low. The agreement between the results obtained with sols of different origin was considered as a further proof that, in the case of sols in the nascent state, pure coagulation phenomena were studied, which were not essentially affected by the presence of smaller or greater amts. of foreign ions. J. Kratochvíl

SCHULZ, K.F.

5

✓ Effect of dilution on cation-exchange equilibrium. R. H. Reimer, K. F. Schulz, and B. Telak (Univ. Zagreb, Yugoslavia): *Život i Znanost* 27, 103-104 (1955) (in English).—The following ion exchanges were studied in batch systems on Amberlite IR-120 to see how the distribution of ions between the ion exchanger and the soln. depends on the diln. of the soln.: K^+-H^+ , $Mg^{++}-Ca^{++}$, $Ca^{++}-H^+$, $Ba^{++}-H^+$, $Ce^{+++}-H^+$, and $La^{+++}-H^+$. One g. of air-dried resin was equilibrated during 24 hrs. with a soln. of HNO_3 for exchanges with H^+ and with a soln. of $Ca(NO_3)_2$ for $Mg-Ca$ exchange. The concn. of the solns. varied from 0.0002 to 0.04N. When 2 batches differed only in the vol. of the aq. soln. (from 10 to 60 ml.) more ions of higher affinity passed into the resin phase in the more dilid. soln., and the effect of diln. was nearly negligible for the exchange of ions of equal charge (K^+-H^+ , $Mg^{++}-Ca^{++}$), whereas it was well marked for the exchange of ions of unequal charge. The results obtained are in qual. agreement with Doonan theory and the theory of Jenny and Davis (C.4. 40, 2370¹). J. Kratochvil

② Mg

Schulz, K.F.

✓ Coagulation of hydrophobic sols in statu nascendi. III. The influence of the ionic size and valency of the counterion. B. Tefak, R. Matilevic, and K. F. Schulz (Univ. Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *J. Phys. Chem.* 69, 184-186 (1965); cf. *C.A.B.* 46, 1842a; 47, 6219. — The coagulation values of different cations for neg. AgBr and AgI sols were detd. There exists a linear relation between the crystallographic radii of the counterions of the same valency and the logs of their coagulation values. By extrapolating these straight lines to the zero value of the radius a characteristic coagulation value was obtained that was connected in a simple manner with the valency of the counterion by means of the equation, $\log C_{crit.} = -(\delta/\delta_c) + \log C_{crit.}$, where $C_{crit.}$ is the coagulation value expressed in normalities, δ is crit. distance (3.68 Å. for univalent point ions in water media), δ_c is a distance which can be compared with the thickness of the ion-atm., and $C_{crit.}$ denotes the concn. of an uncharged species of particles that would exert the same interaction as the charged ions in the region of the crit. coagulation concn.

(2)